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STATEMENT IN
OPPOSITION TO
THE PRESIDENT

Former Secretary of State Declares This Nation Prepared to Defend Itself if Attacked by Any Outside Force.

INCREASED ARMAMENT
CONTRARY TO RELIGION

Less Cause for Concern Over Safety of Country Than at Any Other Time in Fifty Years, Says the Nebraskan.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 5.—Former Secretary Bryan came out squarely against President Wilson's national defense plan today in a formal statement in which he took issue with the president's views as expressed last night before the Manhattan club in New York.

"A departure from our traditions, a reversal from our national policy, a menace to our peace and safety, and a challenge to the spirit of Christianity which teaches us to influence others by example, rather than by exciting fear," is Mr. Bryan's view of the national defense plan.

The former secretary of state's statement, which reiterates views he has previously expressed on the subject of preparedness for war, was regarded as the opening gun in the fight which administration leaders expect to campaign against adoption of the plan.

What Bryan Says.

Mr. Bryan's statement says in part:

"I have read the president's speech at New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes to be his duty and so long as a man follows his conscience and judgment, we can not criticize his motives, but we may be compelled to dissent from his conclusions.

"He says that his position is different from that of the private individual in that the individual is free to speak his own thoughts and risk his own opinion. This sentence is a little obscure. Insofar as he expresses his own opinion, he does not differ from the private citizen except that he speaks under a sense of official responsibility, but where a nation's fate is involved in a policy every private citizen who loves his country and tries to serve it, is conscious of responsibility.

Entirely New Policy.

"He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country and never endorsed by any party in the country and he has no way of knowing, until he hears from the people whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public.

"From my view of the subject, the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity.

"The president says that we should be prepared not for aggression but for defense. That is the ground upon which all preparation for war is made. It is a false philosophy and, being false, it inevitably leads to defeat. The spirit that makes the individual carry a revolver and who carries a revolver except for defense—leads him not only to use it on slight provocation but to use it in a way which provokes trouble.

Religion Against It.

"If there is any truth in our religion, a nation must with respect as an individual does, not by carrying arms, but by upright, honorable course that brings confidence and insures good will. This nation has won its position in the world without resorting to the habit of using a pistol or carrying a club.

"The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relation with all the world. Her resources and her self respect, and capacity to care for her own citizens and rights are well known. And to make the statement more emphatic he adds: 'There is no fear among us.'

Able to Defend Ourselves.

"If we're not threatened by any nation, if our relations with all nations are friendly, if everybody knows that we're able to defend ourselves if necessary and if there is no fear among us, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and to exchange our policy for the policy of Napoleon? And will not such a policy make conflicts between these republics inevitable? We shall do better to use a neighboring nation as an example if we are drawn into a policy which provokes war and a preparation which is impossible without a large increase in the taxation and the arousing of the military spirit which sets up false standards of honor.

"We are now spending more than \$100,000,000 a year in preparation for war. We are spending more money on armaments and I feel sure that the taxpayers are not in favor of this. This arm at this time is a charge is not only unnecessary, but a menace to our peace and safety, and a challenge to the spirit of Christianity.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Washington, Nov. 5.—New Mexico: Saturday and Sunday generally fair; not much change in temperature.LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 51 degrees; minimum, 22 degrees; range, 29 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 62 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

No Need for Alarm.

"There has not been a time in fifty years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy, for we are not only without an enemy, but our preparedness is increasing relatively as other nations exhaust themselves. And there never was a time and there never has been a time in our whole history when our duty to the world more imperatively demanded self restraint and the curbing of power.

"I hope they will not be deceived by the atmosphere of the Manhattan club. This is the one place in the United States where the mammoth—worshipping portion of the democratic party meet to exchange compliments—there is no group farther removed from the sentiment of the masses, whether you measure that sentiment by economical, social or religious standards."

No Answer by President.

President Wilson's present plan is not to make answer to Mr. Bryan's criticism. No statement was forthcoming from the White House on the subject tonight, but Mr. Bryan's statement was the principal topic of discussion among administration officials here.

The former secretary's position was known by the president before he made his speech last night in New York.

LAST STEAMER FROM
NOME HAS SAILED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Nome, Alaska, Nov. 5.—The steamer Victoria sailed for Seattle late last night, the last vessel to leave Nome this season. Until next June, when navigation in Behring sea is opened, Nome will be cut off from the outside world except by travel over 2,000 miles of snow trail to the open ports in carrying 250 passengers, business men and miners, who will pass the winter in the states, and a large shipment of gold bullion. About 2,500 people will remain in Nome.

ATROCITIES BY TURKS
LESS THAN REPORTED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 5.—The medical missionary conference ended its four-day convention tonight and will meet again in November, 1916. Speakers at today's sessions were missionaries recently returned from Turkey. Dr. E. St. John Ward, of Beirut, said the reports of atrocities committed by the Turks had been exaggerated by the English press. All the other speakers, however, declared the published stories of Armenian massacres were not overdrawn.

VILLA FORTIFIES
NAGO AND WAITS
OBREGON'S MOVE

Northern Chieftain Is Said to Have 12,000 Men Encamped Near Border and Shows No Signs of Western March

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 5.—Villa remained in Naco tonight for the purpose of conferring with agents from Douglas. His announced intentions are to go to Villa Verde, twenty-two miles south, where the main body of his troops were concentrated Saturday. Americans connected with his forces say fully 12,000 men are encamped there.

Naco will be fortified with barbed wire entanglements, extensive land mines and other defenses, and Gen. Francisco Mendez, with two thousand men, left to defend it, according to Villa agents. The belief is expressed among Americans close to Villa that he will not move far from the border until Gen. Alvaro Obregon's plans are revealed.

Villa hopes to trap the Carranza chieftain into an engagement with an inferior force.

BODIES OF FALLEN
MEXICANS BURNED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 5.—Winds blowing over the burning ghastly altars on Agua Prieta battlefield fanned the atmosphere of Douglas today.

Calles' burial parties reported having found several hundred bodies. General Alvaro Obregon who is on his way here will assume the command of Agua Prieta. General Calles had a conversation with him tonight over the wires. The U. S. infantry was relieved from border patrol duty today. The cavalry took its place on all posts except within the city of Douglas.

WIRELESS PHONE
ORDER DELIVERED
BY DANIELS TO
ADMIRAL USHER

Conversation Through Air Is Conducted From Office of Secretary of Navy in Washington with N. Y. Station.

WONDERFUL SHOWING
MADE BY NEW DEVICE

Verbal Messages to Ships at Sea May Be Sent From Desk of Officials, as if Talking by Telephone.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 5.—Secretary Daniels transmitted the first naval order ever sent by wireless telephone today to Rear Admiral Usher at the New York navy yard.

Navy officials say the achievement brings closer the day when a secretary of the navy may sit at his desk in Washington and talk to the fleet commanders all over the world.

Secretary Daniels transmitted this order which was taken down by a stenographer in Admiral Usher's office and acknowledged verbally by the admiral himself.

"Rear Admiral Usher, commanding, New York Navy Yard:
"Report as soon as practicable after the arrival of the New York how soon repairs can be completed."
"DANIELS."

Many Eavesdroppers.

Navy wireless stations in all parts of the country were eavesdropping to catch the conversation. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt followed Secretary Daniels with the radio telephone and later Mrs. Daniels was accorded the distinction of being the first woman to converse by wireless waves.

The secretary's office was crowded with naval officers and bureau officials during the demonstration which lasted half an hour. Many of them conversed with Admiral Usher. Later Secretary Daniels and Secretary Lansing, of the state department, went to the radio room across the hall from Secretary Daniels' office and there "listened in" on the department's radio sets. They heard the voices of both at the radio telephone coming back to them through the aerials to the state, navy and war buildings.

Voices Perfectly Distinct.

Admiral Usher said that the voices sent by wireless from Washington were plainly audible in his office despite a heavy static discharge which sounded, he said, like static thunder.

The instrument used was the regular Arlington, Va., radio station where the transfer was made automatically and the voices of the speakers hurried out into the air to be audible thousands of miles away to any radio operator whose set happened to be tuned up to the right pitch and who was listening.

To all appearances it was an ordinary, long distance telephone conversation. Secretary Daniels was enthusiastic over the success and paid high tribute to the engineers of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., who designed the instruments and arranged the conversation.

MUNDAY DECLARES
PREJUDICE BROKE BANK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Morris, Ill., Nov. 5.—Charles E. Munday testified today that from the opening of the LaSalle street national bank, the first Lombard-Munday venture, to the close of the LaSalle Street Trust & Savings bank, insolvent enterprises, he said, developed into persecution by Chicago bankers and newspapers and resulted in the failure of the LaSalle street trust, successor of the LaSalle Street National bank.

Munday is on trial for alleged connection in connection with the failure of the LaSalle Street Trust & Savings bank, the one having been brought here on a charge of venue from Cook county on Munday's affidavit that he could not receive a fair trial in Chicago because of the political hostility to William Lorimer, president of the bank, who once occupied a seat in the United States senate.

Munday said that Owen T. Reeves, a federal bank examiner, once criticized an emergency loan to the Chicago Inter Ocean newspaper. Through some agency unknown to the witness, he said, this became known and at once the other Chicago newspapers became his enemies.

ITALIAN STEAMER
IS REPORTED SUNK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Nov. 5 (U. P. M. I.).—The Italian steamer Ionio has been sunk, according to an announcement made here tonight.

The Ionio was a vessel of 1,814 tons. She was built in 1886 and was owned at Palermo by the Navigazione Generale Italiana.

BOOK HURLED AT
HEAD OF ITALIAN
MINISTER WHO
SPOKE OF PEACE

Iron Will of Count Cadorna Opposes Successfully Suggestion of Sending Expedition Into Balkan States.

HEAD OF NAVY IS
CHANGED SUDDENLY

Differences of Opinion Regarding Prosecution of War Expected to Result in Cabinet Crisis.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Rome, Nov. 5 (via Paris, 11:15 p. m.).—Sharp differences of opinion have developed in the cabinet concerning the war. These differences have not reached the extent of a crisis, but have brought about a conflict in view, leading to an exciting incident.

One of the ministers at a recent meeting of the cabinet is said to have expressed the view that Italy's best interests would be served by a movement toward the restoration of peace. This caused an angry protest and charges were made against the good faith of the minister suggesting peace. Epithets were exchanged and one of the ministers, according to reports, overcame by indignation threw a book at his colleague whose suggestion had caused the strife.

The incident is declared to have been largely of a personal nature and the cabinet and country are united with the exception for continuing the present policy.

While a cabinet crisis, such as those which have occurred in France, England and Russia has been avoided, opinion here is divided concerning the conduct of the war, especially as regards a Balkan expedition. Count General Count Cadorna's iron will has triumphed in this respect. He said he would rather resign as chief of the general staff than allow a part of his troops to participate in a Balkan undertaking, and his view was finally adopted by the minister of war and the entire cabinet.

The navy department also has passed through a crisis. Admiral Camillo Cora was substituted for Vice Admiral Viale as minister of marine, and this action was quickly followed by the relieving of Vice Admiral Thonon di Revel from the head of the naval general staff. Vice Admiral Cora has now assumed active direction of the fleet which is expected to lead an aggressive naval campaign.

INTENSE ARTILLERY
FIRE BY ITALIANS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Rome, Nov. 5 (via Paris, 11:25 p. m.).—The following statement, dated November 5, was made public this evening:

"During yesterday there was an intense action by our artillery and infantry, which are actively engaged in strengthening conquered positions. We repulsed enemy attacks in the valleys of Rienz and the Pontebusca torrents, on the slopes of Monte Calvario, northwest of Gorizia and on the Carso. We have taken sixty-four prisoners and one machine gun.

"Bad weather prevails throughout the theater of operations. There is an abundant snowfall in the higher zone and a persistent rain the lower."

ITALY WILL NOT SEND
EXPEDITION TO ALBANIA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Rome, Nov. 5 (via Paris, Nov. 6, 12:40 a. m.).—The reports that Italy will take a hand in the conflict in the Balkans by sending an expedition in Albania receive no confirmation in official quarters here. The negative attitude of officials leads to the strong conviction that no Albanian expedition is contemplated.

STANLEY IS ELECTED
BY ONLY 671 VOTES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5.—With the tabulation late tonight of official returns from 115 of 120 counties in the state and revised unofficial but apparently reliable returns from the remaining five counties, A. O. Stanley, democrat, of Henderson, led his republican opponent, Edwin P. Morrow of Somerset, by 671 votes for governor of Kentucky. More than 275,000 votes were cast in the election Tuesday.

RUSSIAN GENERAL
SENT TO PENITENTIARY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Petrograd, Nov. 5 (via London, 4:03 p. m.).—Absence from the fortress of Kovno, during the fighting there and inadequate preparation for the defense were charged against Gregorieff, who was commandant of the fortress when it fell in the court-martial proceeding at Dvinsk, which resulted in his receiving a sentence of fifteen years at hard labor and the loss of all his rights.

MIKADO LEAVES
ON JOURNEY TO
FORMALLY TAKE
SEAT ON THRONE

First of Series of Solemn Ceremonies Incident to Coronation of Emperor of Japan Takes Place in Kyoto.

EMPRESS NOT ABLE
TO ACCOMPANY SPOUSE

Oriental Splendor Marks Departure of Monarch to Ancient Capital of His Ancestors in City of Tokio.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Tokyo, Nov. 6.—Yoshihito, emperor of Japan and 122nd head of the Japanese imperial house after the first emperor, Jimmu, whose reign began 2,345 years ago, left Tokyo today for Kyoto to make his state entry into the capital of his forefathers and there formally assume to the throne of the empire of the Rising Sun. The monarch was to have been accompanied by Empress Sadako, but the nearness of the period when her majesty is expected to give birth to another heir prevented her from participating in the ceremonies.

Greeted by 200,000 Children.

As the emperor emerged from the palace he was greeted by 200,000 school children who paid silent homage to the ruler. There was no cheering, the authorities fearing in mind the accident which occurred to King George recently on the western coast from which his horse was frightened by the cheers of the soldiers and threw him, causing painful injuries. Soldiers and blue-jackets were drawn up in the streets ten lines deep. American and other foreigners viewed the procession from a reserved section, waiting two hours before the emperor appeared.

Even converts are participating in the coronation, 100,000 flags having been distributed in the prisons.

Heavenly Rite Observed.

The imperial carriage was preceded to the railroad station by the "kashi-kodokoro" or divine mirror, which represents the spirit of the grand imperial ancestors or sun goddess, Amaterasu Omikami, and was accompanied by the two other sacred treasures which symbolize the sanctity and power of the throne of Nippon, the sacred sword and the sacred jewel, sometimes known as the necklaces of pearl-like gems with the magnificent curves, which have been handed down from emperor to emperor through untold generations.

The whole city of Tokyo is in joyous festivity in preparation for the coronation since the triumphant entry of Emperor Meiji nearly fifty years ago. Hundreds of thousands of people are here from the provinces, most of them to remain until the great celebration in Tokyo at the end of the month when the emperor returns from Kyoto. Special flags and paper lanterns are suspended over every door to mark the inauguration of the happy coronation period. Streets, parks and public buildings are decorated with festival flags and banners. The tramways wear garlands. From the noble to the ricksha man the dominating note is joy and gladness.

Religious Ceremony.

Prior to the departure of the imperial carriage a solemn religious ceremony was performed at the imperial sanctuary in the palace.

At the appointed time in the early morning the hall wherein is enshrined the imperial sanctuary was decorated by court ritualists in a manner appropriate to the occasion. This being finished, His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi Fushimi, chief commissioner, and other members of the coronation board, all in ceremonial Japanese dress, took their seats.

The doors of the sanctuary were opened and Shinto music, and after offerings were made before the altar Prince Iwakura, the chief ritualist, read a religious address or prayer announcing to the spirit-world of the imperial grand ancestors. Amaterasu Omikami, the commencement of the auspicious coronation ceremonial and the transfer of the imperial sanctuary and the court to Kyoto for the celebration of the same. Then a chamberlain and a maid-of-honor, both in ancient court robe and respectively representing the emperor and empress, proceeded before the presence of the holy of holies and made obeisance on behalf of their majesties.

Many Sacred Treasures.

The ceremony having closed with solemn chords of music, the holy of holies, which is the sacred mirror, was slowly borne outside the palace to be taken to Kyoto together with the sacred sword and gem. The sacred treasures, which are the emblem of the throne, being held in the deepest veneration and respect, their departure from the capital was celebrated in a most august and dignified manner.

The "kashi-kodokoro" was translated in this way: An ancient palanquin, which is called the Feathered Wheels of Heaven, was brought to the southern porch of the imperial sanctuary, and the sacred mirror was placed therein. Then the palanquin was slowly borne to the station on the shoulders of villagers from a suburb of Kyoto—a village to which the monarch has fallen from time immemorial. They were the ancient kimonos costume of the sanctuary guards.

Thunder of Guns.

As the royal cortege left the palace the thunder of saluting guns from the public parks informed the multitudes of the metropolis, and that was the signal for silent prayer for the joyous departure of the emperor for his beautiful accession and his safe return to the capital. For all to witness the royal departure was physically impossible. Thousands had arrived along the line of progress throughout the long hours. The great majority who were unable to find places will be able to witness the royal cortege when the emperor is officially greeted by the city of Tokio.

The emperor rode up to the railway station in a coach of royal magnificence through lines of picked troops from the household guard.

The procession from palace to station moved slowly by a somewhat circuitous route, so that it might be viewed by as many people and especially by as many school children as possible. First rode mounted police inspectors, then cavalry of the imperial guard in their new glittering coronation uniform. Next came the imperial ancestral shrine, which was borne on the shoulders of villagers from Kyoto and which was guarded by the imperial ritualists and high officers of the imperial guard.

The Procession Moves.

Then came the emperor in his coach drawn by six horses with postillions. Finally came a squadron of cavalry of the imperial guard and more mounted police officials. Like all other imperial carriages which formed the retinue, the royal coach had been especially built for use during the accession of Tokio and Kyoto. It is in the general form and lines of a ship. The color scheme was inherited on the exterior, while the interior was lined with white brocade, upon which the imperial chrysanthemum crest was woven. Both sides of the coach bore the imperial crest embossed in gold. The emperor was able to look from the carriage through thick glass panes from which white brocade curtains were artistically draped. The coach was surmounted by a golden image of a phoenix, the mythical bird of ancient China, whose presence symbolizes a wise sovereign. It was drawn by six steeds which for months had been trained in the imperial stables so that they might perform their historic service nobly and without accident. The axes, screws, leathers and other appurtenances were especially made in Great Britain and France.

Carriages for Dignitaries.

The carriages for the court dignitaries numbered fifteen in all, and were each drawn by two horses. These coaches were similar in construction to the imperial coach, the chief difference being the absence of the symbolical phoenix, the imperial crest and the curtains of white brocade. Other carriages in the courtly procession had also been especially constructed, and while less gorgeous than the imperial coach, were of beautiful workmanship and with the royal coach formed a rare and stately retinue.

The crown prince, the other imperial

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EUROPE'S PUZZLE
IS WHAT GREECE
MAY DO; KING IS
STILL IN CONTROL

Serbia Is Being Ground to Powder Between the Invading Forces of Teutons, Bulgars and Turks.

GERMANY DEFENSIVE
ON EAST AND WEST FRONTS

No Big Battles Are Being Fought Either in France or on the Muscovite Lines; Some Action on Gallipoli.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Nov. 5 (10:30 p. m.).—Another twenty-four hours has complicated rather than clarified the situation in Greece, the attitude of the king of which country is causing the entire powers much concern.

Apparently determined that M. Zaimis shall remain in the office of prime minister, King Constantine today urged him to retain the premiership. According to Athens dispatches, however, M. Zaimis declined to acquiesce in the king's desire, whereupon the king called a council of ministers, the deliberations of which may or may not determine whether Greece is to align herself against Bulgaria or persist in her attitude of "benevolent neutrality," which means that, though the allied troops may cross her soil, her armies shall not aid them in driving the Bulgarians from Serbia.

Seeks Ground to Pieces.

While Greece hesitates the Serbian northern army is being slowly but surely ground down before the combined pressure of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The fate of Nish hangs by a hair, and it is only at the southern end of the battle front that the Bulgars are meeting with any reverses. There, according to reports the British are co-operating with the French, but as heretofore these reports are unofficial and fragmentary and it cannot be said authoritatively whether the British are in touch with their new enemy.

Will Act Sometime.

If the Bulgarian-German tide is turned, the best opinion here is that it will be some weeks hence, involving a period of uncertainty such as preceded the stand before Paris and the Yser. But giving the international powers a month's time, it is argued that they can throw 300,000 and perhaps 500,000 men into Serbia, not including Russians, and with such a force not only despite the advances of the central powers, but contest Bulgaria's occupation of Serbian Macedonia.

Germans on Defensive.

The Germans remain on the defensive in the east and west. Neither side has developed any large battle, as modern battles are reckoned. The Turks continue sporadically active in the Dardanelles region as recorded in tonight's British official communication from the Gallipoli peninsula. This says the Turks launched attacks against the British right in the Anzac region, but that they did not dent the British line.

Air Fights Feature.

REPORT OF SIR JOHN

London, Nov. 5 (11 p. m.).—The following official communication from Field Marshal Sir John French was made public tonight:

"Yesterday, five air fights took place, resulting in a German aeroplane being brought down in our line.

"Since the first of November the weather has been very wet. Military activity continues on both sides."

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE
CONDUCTED VIGOROUSLY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Petrograd, Nov. 5 (via London, 11:25 p. m.).—The Russian war office today gave out the following statement:

"Near Riaz yesterday, our troops progressed slightly toward the west of Lake Akked. Artillery and rifle fire continued all along the front in this region.

"In the region of Jacobstadt and on the Dvina there is no change in the situation. Near Dvinsk, south of Lake Sventen, the enemy at 9 o'clock this morning delivered an attack at the village of Ploshkova